BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1840. 3,189.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

Agent in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 24, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 24, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

SUPREME COURT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of JAMES SUTHERLAND Esquire lately a Senior Merchant in the Civil Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment and their late Resident at Baroda deceased, may be granted to MARGARET SUTHERLAND, Sister of the said deceased. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of July 1840.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor for Petitioner.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 24th July 1840.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Charter (Clause XXXVI of Act. III of 1840,) a General Meeting of the Proprietors will be held in the Bank Office on Monday the 3rd of August at 11 o'clock A. M. when a statement of the affairs of the Bank up to 30th June will be submitted by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
W. W. CARGILL,
Actg. Secy. and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th July 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications.

Bombay Gazette Office, 22nd July 1840.

Bombay, 24th July 1840.

THE WEATHER.

CANDEISH.—A report from this Province for the week ending the 3rd of this Month, mentions that the rain was not uniform during that period; but heavy showers were experienced in various parts of it: Agricultural operations, it was further stated, were proceeding with great activity, and under the most favorable circumstances, in every part of the Collectorate.

POONA.—Partial showers are said to have fallen in all the Purgunnas of this Collectorate, excepting Mawul, and the change in this respect, observable in the Indapoor District is stated by the Collector to be gratifying; wherever it had rained the Cultivation of the fields was in progress, and in some places the young corps were from 2 to 4 inches high and looked healthy: the caterpillor, however, had attacked the Jowaree crops in a few Villages of the Mawul and Khair Purgunnas, but it was expected that the first heavy fall of rain would remove this evil.

SHOLAPOOR.—This Collectorate contains to be visited only with partial rain: between the 24th and 30th of last month, the fall was abundant and favorable in some places; in others it was only moderate; and in others again there was none at all.—Sowing, however, was proceeding with more or less activity, according to the fall of rain, in all the districts of the Zillah excepting Indee, where it had not been commenced up to the date of the report.

TANNAH.—The accounts from this Collectorate are for the week ending the 3rd of this month, and state that transplantation was going on in the Sauksee Talooka; but in the other parts of the Zillah it was prevented in a greater or less degree in consequence of the scantiness of the fall of rain: apprehensions, it was also stated, were entertained for the safety of the "Kharee" or Salt Batty lands of the Salsette and Bassein districts,

RUTNAGHERIE.—The report from this Collectorate is for the first week of the present month; it states that heavy rain fell on the 6th Instant in the Malwan and Severndroog Talookas, and that if it continued, transplantation would be proceeded with immediately: in the Viziadroog Talooka the rain was scanty in the fore part of the week, and in the latter it failed altogether, in consequence of which transplantation was at a stand: the intelligence from the Unjunwell and Rutnagherie divisions was much of the same nature; but latter accounts represent a more favorable state of things in the latter district, where it is stated that a plentiful fall of rain, since the period embraced in the report, has enabled the Cultivators to sow their "Hurreek" seed, and commence the transplantation of Rice, Naglee, and Wurree Crops.

AHMEDABAD.—No rain fell in this Collectorate between the 1st and 7th of this month; but the Collector has not reported whether any injury to the young Crops has resulted from this continued drought, or whether Cultivation has been retarded by it.

KAIRA.—The last account from this Zillah is dated the 7th Instant, and mentions that the showers which have fallen there during the 8 preceding days were light and few, notwithstanding which, Cultivation has extended to 1,55,994 Beegas, exclusive of the increase in the Kuppurwunge Purgunna from which no return had reached the Hoozoor.—The Cultivators were also represented as busily engaged in their fields when the report was despatched.

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1840.

Mr. C. Price, first assistant to the collector of Rutnageree, is appointed to the permanent charge of the Sewurndroog and Unjunwel talookas.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1840.

Mr. A. St. John Richardson, acting third assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Surat, is permitted to visit the Presidency, for one month, in order to attend the examination in the Maratta language on the 10th of October next.

Mr. J. W. Langford, acting collector of Tanna, received charge of that office from Mr. Pitt on the 20th instant.

Mr. D. Davidson, acting second assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is to be placed in permanent charge from the 9th instant, of the Talookas of Padshapoor, Chickodee and Gokak.

Mr. S. Babington, acting third assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is to have charge of the Beedee Talooka, in addition to that of Sumpgaum.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1840.

Captain G. St. Barbe Browne, 7th regiment N. I. is appointed to act as assistant to the superintendent of roads and tanks, in the room of Lieutenant Curtis.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1840.

Assistant Surgeon Nicholson was in charge of the civil medical duties of Broach from the 7th to the 15th of May last.

Captain Farquhar, of the 6th regiment native infantry, is appointed to act as Post Master at Deesa, during the absence of captain Macan, on sick leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1840.

W. H. Harrison Esq. deputy register of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one moath, under section v. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health.

Captain P. T. French, commandant of the Ahmednuggur police corps, is allowed leave of absence for a period of eleven days, to visit Poona, on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1840.

No. 461 of 1840.—A Station order by Lieutenant Colonel Capon, dated Aden 4th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Ayrton of the Regiment of Artillery, to act as Executive Engineer until the pleasure of Government, is confirmed, until the arrival of Lieutenant Curtis of the Engineers at that Station.

No. 462 of 1840.—Captain H. Hart of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to resign the Hon'ble Company's Service, from the 26th June last.

No. 463 of 1840.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army, the following Extract. Paras. 1 & 2 of the Honorable Court's Letter, No. 29, dated 20th May last.

1. We have permitted the following Officers to return to their duty, vizt:—

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Davies, (in September next.)

Captain W. Rollings.

2nd Lieutenant John Pottinger.

2. We have granted additional leave for six months to Captain W. E. Rawlinson,

No. 464 of 1840.—Mr. Elijah Impey is appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, as a temporary measure, and attached to the Indian Navy.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1840.

No. 465 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon Chatterton, attached to the Guzerat Irregular Horse, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 466 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for information, the following Extract, para. 1st, of the Hon'ble Court's Letter, No. 31, dated 20th May 1840.

The friends of Gunner Francis Sleigh of the 1st Company 1st Battalion of Artillery at your Presidency, having paid into our Treasury the sum required by the Regulations for his discharge and passage to this Country, we authorize you to grant Gunner Sleigh his discharge from the Company's Service, and provide him with the usual charter party passage at the Company's expense.

No. 467 of 1840.—The following orders are confirmed:

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Spiller, dated 11th May last, appointing Lieutenant Bowen to act as Quarter Master, and Captain Wilson to perform the duties of Interpreter to the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, C. B. dated Camp Karrack, 22nd May last, directing Lieutenant Whittard of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to receive charge of the Staff Officers duties from Captain Earle, until the arrival of Lieutenant Jopp at the station.

No. 468 of 1840.—Mr. Richard Woosnam is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, from the 20th ultimo, the date of his arrival at Aden; the date of his commission having already been settled by G. G. O. (No. 362) dated the 25th May last.

No. 469 of 1840.—The following orders are confirmed;

An order by Lieutenant Colonel A. Manson, C. B. dated Ahmednuggur, 14th April last, directing Lieutenant Woosnam to take charge of the Adjutant's Office of the Golundauze Battalion from Lieutenant J. S. Unwin, until further orders.

An order by Brigadier T. Stevenson, C. B. commanding in Upper Scinde, dated 3rd February last, directing the Senior Medical Officer at the Station to assume medical charge of the Staff, Details, and Medical Stores, on the departure of Doctor Don from the Station

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1840.

No. 470 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when any number of Sick Native Soldiers are sent on board ship, and no Men in health accompany them, one or two Sepoys or other Natives of higher Caste shall, if possible, be always granted to attend to their wants, more specially when the Ship on board which they are embarked, is manned by European Sailors.

No. 471 of 1840.—An order by the Major General Commanding the Mhow Field Force, appointing Ensign H. L. Evans of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as assistant to the Executive Engineer at Mhow, for the purpose of Superintending the repairs to the Opium House at Indore, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1840.

No. 472 of 1840.—Riding Masters at Garrison Stations, not provided with public quarters, are to draw Rupees 30 per mensem House Rent, and in the Field Stations, if not furnished with public Camp Equipage and Carriage, they will draw Rupees 35 per mensem Tent allowance.

The provisions of the Government General Order No. 401 of the 15th ultimo, allowing full Batta to Medical Warrant Officers beyond 200 miles from the Presidency, is extended to Riding Masters, and from the same date.

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1840.

No. 473 of 1840.—Mr. William Samuel Jones, is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 8th July 1840.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

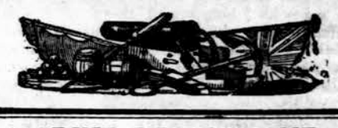
ARRIVAL.—None.

DEPARTURES.

July 22nd.—Lieut. J. W. Renny, 19th Regt., to Poonah.

do. 23rd. Capt. C. Hunter, Paymaster, to Belgaum.

do. do. Capt. Ramsay, 24th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that a Steamer appointed to convey the Mail of September next to the Red Sea, will be despatched on Friday the 28th of August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1840.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1840.

No. 75 of 1840.—Mr. Elijah Impey is appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, as a temporary measure, and attached to the Indian Navy.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1840.

No. 75 of 1840.—The following Extract, para. 1st of the Hon'ble Court's Letter, No. 37, dated 27th May 1840, is published for the information of the Indian Navy.

We have permitted Mr. James Stockham, a Purser in the Indian Navy, to return to his duty.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt,*

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—July 22nd, Barque Hannah, D. Gardyne, Master, from Bencoolen 15th June. *Passengers.*—6 Parsees and 1 Native. The Dutch was at War with the Achines and taken the Coast, as far up as Senkil before the "Hannah," left the Coast.

Do. 23rd Cumbrian, R. Dring, Master, from Shields 30th March.

SAILED.—July 22nd, Ship Quintin Leitch, John Gray, Master, to Calcutta. *Passenger.*—Capt. Porten.

Do. 23rd, Ship Elizabeth Walker, Robert Crawford, Master, to Calcutta.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

R I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Victoria.
Sloop Clive	Berenice.
SCHOONERS.	Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth.
Shannon and Mahi.	
CUTTERS.	
Margaret and Nurbudda.	

MERCHANT VESSELS.

ENGLISH.

Mahamudy.	Mary Mitcheson.
Adele.	Thetis,
Sir John Herschel.	Monarch,
Julia,	Justina,
Rajasthan,	Salacia,
Crown,	Colchester,
Queen Victoria,	Majestic.
Abel Gower,	Lord Auckland
Hindoostan,	Tartar,
Wilson,	Calcutta,
British King,	Euphrates,
Earl of Durham,	Carnatic,
Ann,	John,
Caledonia,	Westmoreland,
	Cumbrian.

COUNTRY.

Benares,	Charles Forbes,
Fort William.	Sir Wm. Wallace,
Canderbux.	Castle Huntly,
Doulut Savoy,	Futhel Rahimon,
Lady Grant.	Drodgan.
Pittamber Savoy.	Fazel Currim,
Earl of Clare.	Soobrow,
Bombay Castle.	Colonel Newal.
Helen.	Aliet Rahiman.
Caroline,	Caledonia.
PORTUGUESE.	FRENCH.
Brig Simplicia.	Barque Nayerino.
DUTCHES.	
Barque Hannah.	

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destinatio	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	persianGulf	28th Aug.
Fort William...	J. JeejeebhoyE.	China.. ..	
The CeylonGovt. Steamer Seafortd..... ..	Frith..... ..	Colombo..	uncertain.
Lady Grant ...	.....		
Earl of Clare .	.....		
Adele.....	Skinner andCo.	Singapoor.	dispatch.
Helen	....	ditro..	dispatch
Rajasthan.....	W. Nicol & Co	Liverpool	dispatch
Sir J. Herschel.	.....		
Jullia.....	.....		
Crown.....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....	Do.. ...	Q.dispatch
Queen Victoria.	J. Jeejeebhoy..		
Abel Gower....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....	Calcutta ..	
Thetis.....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....	London ..	dispatch
Hindoostan....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Clyde.. ..	
Wilson.....	W. Nicol & Co.		
Caledonia.....	McGregor B. & Co	Liverpool	Q dispatch
Ann.....	Dirom Ccarter& Co.....	Clyde.. ..	
British King...	Skinner & Co..	Do.. ..	
Earl of Durham	Grey and Co..	London ..	dispatch
Mary Mitchelson	Foster and Co.		
Justina..... ..	Wooler & Co..	Calcutta ..	in July.
Monarch..... ..	W. Nicol &Co.		
Salacia..... ..	Dirom, Carter and Co.....		
Sir W. Wallace	T.Jefferies&co.	Calcutta..	
Charles Forbes..	H. Bhicajee..		
Colchester.. ..	.....		
Majestic..... ...	G. S. King Esq		
Castle Huntly..	cursetjee cawsjee and co..		
Lord Auckland.	Dirom carter& Co.....	Uncertain	
Caroline..	Aga M. Rahim		
Tartar..... ..	Remington and Co.....		
Calcutta..... ..	Dirom Carter and Co ...		
Drongan..	.....		
Euphrates.....	.....		
Caractic.....	.....		
Coll Newell.. ..	.....		

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies & co.	Do.. ..	in all June
Blivar..	.....	Rio..... ..	
Juverna..	.....	London ..	4th Feb.
Dartmouth..	Dirom,Carter&Co	London ..	4th May.
Northumberian	....	London ..	12th do.
Sarah..... ..	Grey and Co.. ..	London ..	4th do
John Garrow	.....	Newcastle	
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Llanelly ..	
Severn..	.....	London ..	20th April
Leonard Dobblin.....	.....	Liverpool	5th do
John Campbell	.....	Do.. ..	4th do
Amozan.....	.....	Do.. ..	5th do
William..... ..	DiromCarter&Co.	Do.. ..	29th do
Cumbrian.. ..	.....	London ..	2nd April
Diamond.. ...	DiromCarter&Co		
*Ino.....	.....	Llanelly ..	8th Feb.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies& Co	Nantes ..	
Childe Herold.	.....	London ..	10th June
Java.....	.....	Do.. ..	2d June
Ida.....	.....	Do	23rd do
Bombay..... ..	.....	Do.. ..	4th June
Malabar.....	.....	Do.. ..	10th July
Kingston.. ..	.....	Liverpool	31th Mar.
Harriet Scott.	.....	Do ..	1st June
John Mitchell.	.....	Glasgow..	1st May
Brilliant.....	.....	Do.. ..	1st June
Herefordshire.	....	London ..	4th June
Helena..... ..	.....	Liverpool	1st June
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	Do .
Hereculen.....	.....	Do.. ..	Do.. ..
James Moran..	.....	Glasgow..	Do.. ..

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

	Morn.		Aft.	
JULY 1840.	H	M.	H	M.
24th Friday.....	5	38	6	17
25th Saturday.....	7	1	7	50
26th Sunday.....	8	33	9	8

Latest advices Received.

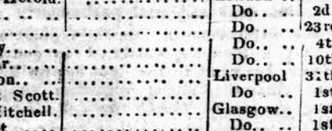
From *London*..... 4TH JUNE.
" *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

July 24—Friday.
25—Saturday.—{St. James.—Natives of India first allowed to sit on the Petit Jury, 1828.
26—Sunday.—{6th Sunday after Trinity.—St, Anne.
27—Monday —Manilla taken, 1762.
28—Tuesday.
29—Wednesday.—New Moon.
30—Thursday.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 23RD JULY 1840.

4 per Cent—1835	36....	at	98 4	to	98 8
4 per Cent—1832	33. ..	at	104	to	104 4



CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KILLING OF WILD BEASTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Perhaps it is generally known that Collectors have the power under the authority of Government, of rewarding any individual or individuals who may kill a Tiger, Leopard, Wolf, &c. to the extent I believe of rupees 35 for a full grown Tiger around Nugger,—and for the young ones, and other wild and ferocious animals, according to a scale duly laid down,—but I am not aware whether any reward is given for the destruction of *venomous snakes*, can you tell Mr. Editor? if not, it would seem desirable that these horrid monsters should be included, not so much according to their size as to their malignity and the deadliness of their bite.

Your's obediently,
F.

Bombay, 20th July 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Who in the name of all that is morbid and morose is the eternal and ubiquitary S. he who lifts his voice in the highways, and stalks in the streets, elbowing the happy, and poking his fanaticism under the fifth rib of gladness—who haunts the schools with intolerance, and disturbs the Churches with vociferous enthusiam—who oppresses us like a frightful dream after a supper of undigested beefsteaks, and would make a slough of despond of this bright and happy world of ours, and who has now taken his stand in the vomitory of the Theatre with his legs outspread, and his arms akimbo in the very spirit of extravagance and absurdity. The unhappy creature would appear to have banished all the refinements of life from his own hearth, and to have demolished the whole of his household gods in his fits of frenzy; and he is now driven by the demon of destruction to carry the same desolation to the homes of his neighbours—surely, never was march-hare half so mad. I would not be much astonished if your next "Extra *Gazette*" announced that his extravagance ended in his going about the world like another Peter, the Hermit as the Apostle of primitive ignorance and bliss, preaching a return to the good old days of fig leaves and innocence—or that he had taken a fancy to ashes and matted hair, and had joined the ascetics of Mombadivi to show by example, how little his happiness was dependant on the elegancies of civilization.

But perhaps poor deluded S. is not quite so demented as appearances would make him; and perhaps his intentions though mistaken, are good, in which case I would ask him whether the morality in the strict seclusion of the harem in Turkey, where a Theatre is unknown, is of a higher and purer tone than among the chaste dames of Play-loving England? I would put it to him whether the Natives of India, which should be a country after his own heart as it is almost without a dramatic literature, understand the decencies and duties of life better on that account. I would tell him, that if he will only allow a Theatre to be built in Bombay, and not prevent his children from going to it, they will hear the language of our best dramatic writers pronounced by educated persons, which would be no unimportant advantage, considering that the *patois* acquired by the youths of India, is not exactly as classical as might be desired, they would be better amused and instructed at witnessing the representation of Shakespear's beautiful creations, than in beholding the exhibition of the loves of Rutna and Rutnee at the daily performances of peripatetic monkey dancers in our streets. They might perchance acquire a taste for the music of Germany and Italy, and forget to melt at the lascivious warbliugs of wandering minstrels from Hindustan in such oriental melodies as "Chota Chota much us" and "Ek pulung kee beech ma" they would see every virtue invested by the hand of genius with all the seductive qualities which could render them attractive; and behold folly and vice pourtrayed in all the hideousness of coloring which could make them repulsive and hateful, and they would have an opportunity of contrasting the truth, honesty, honor, and freeborn air of Europe, with the dissimulation, dishonesty, and mean and servile slavishness of India, and of profiting by the contrast.

It is curious and amusing to observe the profound ignorance of S. with respect to plays and the stage, though it in some measure explains the harliquinade he has been enacting. He is evidently disposed to pick a quarrel with Payne for not having sent the Merry Monarch Charles and his reprobate companion Rochester on a mission to convert the ungodly of Wapping, forgetting that the author was bound to hold the mirror up to nature, and depict the Royal libertine and his profligate associate as they are represented in history—When S. witnessed this play with such little advantage, it is to be regretted that he could not withdraw his attention from those two worthies, for one moment, to admire the sweetness and innocence of Mary, and the virtues of the high souled Lady Clara, that he did not remark how vice was punished, and virtue rewarded: had he not been so absorbed in the wit of the naughty Charles, he might have left the Theatre a better man, and more disposed to admit that a play house might be made a good auxiliary to a conventicle.

Yours,
SHADE OF SHAKESPEAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your Correspondent an "Ordnance Warrant Officer" who figured in your last number, has certainly taken a novel and I think unjust mode of answering the liberal Editorial which appeared in the "*Times*" of the 8th Instant in behalf of the Medical Warrant Officers, and which by the bye argues a sound knowledge of the nature and importance of the duties performed by the Medical Warrant Officers, however short may have been the residence here of the writer—he has certainly been most happy in his attempt at pointing out the neglected condition of the Medical Warrant Officers and Subordinate Medical Department generally for which they should be ever grateful. But sorry am I to have it to say that a brother Warrant Officer should step forth, and in a misnamed "reply to Medical Warrant Officers," which was in fact intended as an invidious attempt to counteract the justice done them by their generous advocate, set out in a wholesale manner and slanderously attack those who never interfered with him and who could have had nothing further to do with the Editorial in question than the man who penned the very false, unmerited, and unparelleled attack on his Medical brothers, excepting in so far as their general merits alone called for it. He invidiously preaches about their education, their duties, their origin, all too well known and appreciated, to be shaken by his misrepresentations, and in the following sentences of his, which I cannot help condemning *in toto* as infamous and unfounded, where he denies the "competency" of Medical Warrant Officers to act in "critical cases" and regrets the eulogy so injudiciously bestowed, provoked him to remark on it. He doubtless knows, for I believe but few can be ignorant of the fact as published in the "*Times*" of the 8th instant, that there are Warrant Officers discharging in reality, duties similar to those of their superior officers!

What then does this say for your Correspondents probity and truth Mr. Editor, about their "competency." This latter fact was well known to the proper authority—the Board, before those respectable men were placed in charges big with importance and responsibility, as they are, and I shall take no further notice of your Correspondent's unworthy letter which speaks volumes for its foul spirit and tendency, but I would recommend him in future not to publish untruths on such matters in a public Journal. I hope and believe that those are not the echoed sentiments of his more intelligent and liberal brethren because if they are, they tend to produce an improper feeling between those who should exist as brethren with every sentiment of esteem for their relative rank and position in the service.

By giving this a corner in your valued Journal you will confer a favour on your

Obedient servant,
WEDGEWOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR,—May I request the insertion of the few following hasty remarks in your valuable Journal, having reference to an Editorial article which appeared in a late number of the *Bombay Times* Newspaper, respecting the subordinate Medical Officers of the Army. The Editor of that paper, might surely have advocated the claims of the Warrant Officers of the Medical Department, without casting reflections on those of the Ordnance and Commissariat, whom he designates as "generally uneducated" by which I suppose he means that they are not conversant with the Latin and Greek classics. It is admitted, that some of them are not perhaps sound logicians, but does this admission disqualify from performing the responsible duties which devolve upon them? An English education is all that is required for the transaction of business in the Public Offices and Departments of Government. Will it be denied that the Warrant Officers of the Ordnance and Commissariat who have been, and who are, in sole charge of Departments, were, or are, incapable of performing the duties appertaining to them? It is a fact which cannot be disputed, that many of them are fully competent to the discharge of the whole of the official duties connected with the principal offices of either Department, and surely it will be allowed that such men have had a good share of Education.

The Editor of the *Times* it would appear, lays it down as an incontrovertible principle, that because men enter the ranks of the British Army, they must necessarily, be without information—a doctrine in which he will have as few believers, as if he asserted that the ranks of the French Army did not produce some of the first Generals who have appeared on the Theatre of Europe. For my own part I shall always be proud to be called a British Soldier.

I would be the last person to disparage the subordinate Medical Department, but let me ask who is to sit in Judgment on the merits of the Warrant Officers of the Army at large? Is it the *Times* Editor? certainly not. Then it must, I presume be the Heads of Departments. Now, according to a correspondent of the *Times*, the Medical Board will not forward the views of its Warrant Officers—while on the other hand the concessions by Government in favor of their more fortunate Brethren, have been at the express desire of the Heads of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments.

I do beseech the *Times* Editor to believe that nothing would afford greater pleasure to the Ordnance and Commissariat Warrant Officer's than to see their brethren of the Medical Department placed on an equality with them in regard to pay and allowances; but he should bear in mind that in pleading their cause, it by no means follows as a necessary consequence that reflections should be cast on another highly deserving class of men, whose greatest crime appears to be that before they can attain to a Warrant, they must be foremost in the ranks in the day of danger.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your's Obediently,
BISCUIT.

Bombay, 20th July 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have just now read a nefarious letter in your valuable Journal, the out-pourings of a correspondent dubbing himself "An Ordnance Warrant Officer," which I think might as well—though certainty not deserving of it, have a word or two said on its subject matter by way of comment, and for this purpose, though out of the usual way of doing such things, shall commence with the conclusion of his silly and malicious production, evidently that of a vulgar, illiterate, and uncharitable mind.

He says—"I can vouch that the Ordnance and Commissariat Warrant Officers generally entertain a favourable opinion of, and would be glad to see their Medical friends granted the same pay and allowances, and of which they are unquestionably very deserving." Inconsistent man!—This contrasts sadly with your whole evident aim in concocting your letter, which endeavours to depreciate in a totally uncalled for and unfounded manner the qualifications and every other attribute of respectability possessed by the Medical Warrant Officers, and let me tell you that the latter must ever hold the unfavourable, or "favourable opinions" of such good men as you at their true estimation—but "you regret that eulogy so injudiciously bestowed, provoked you to remark on it" Remark on what Friend?—On any production of a Medical Warrant Officer? Or on an Editorial article of the "*Times*"—the spontaneous and generous tribute of ONE; however short his time in the Country who seems to know more of the real merits of our case than your presumptious self? Again—"He (*the "Times" Editor*) says their charge is more responsible and important, than any devolving on an Ordnance or Commissariat Warrant Officer"—and you say:—"So far as the value of human life is concerned it certainly is, and you should like to be informed who among them (and you know a great many of them) would rely on his own judgment or venture to act in a critical case, not one—for not one is competent—but enough on this head"—You might well say "enough on this head," and too much "on this head" that is maliciously untrue—You who are "acquainted with a great many of them" and wanting this information, ah!—The "great many" alias few, whom you can claim acquaintance with, if any, perhaps come up to your own scratch; for men who know themselves, believe me, could not value "acquaintance" such as yours purports to be. You unblushingly assert that "not one of them is competent to act in a critical case"—Pray on what do you found your argument?—Did you ever hear of such persons as Mr. Spencer. Mr. Summers, Mr. McLean. Mr. Davidson, Mr. Wright, Mr. Anding, Mr. Criswick, &c. and of the nature of their appointments, and if you have, will you still adhere to your recorded opinion of their "incompetency"? Not to mention many others, in medical charge of Vessels of War &c. &c. who are equally "competent" to discharge similar duties, were such open to, and required of them. Your ignorance of the fact knows no bounds, and only comes up to your presumption when you can venture to say without fear of contradiction, "that a single branch in an arsenal is more valuable than all the Hospitals (the lives of course excepted I presume) Medicines, &c. &c. in the Presidency." Give us data for this if you please, and can, and then you shall be answered,—but, on the supposition that this was true, which 'tis not likely to be,—excepting the cost of arsenal munitions are taken in the aggregate, without any of the petty sub-divisions which fall to the lot of a Conductor, including Tents, Cannon, Fire Arms, Shells, &c. &c., which like "pigs might fly but they are unlikely birds," The care of such articles, I say which are well guarded either in good buildings or strong-holds by locks, bolts, and guards, constitute sad grounds for contrasting with the duties of the individuals above named, where the care of "human life" but too prone to fly, is involved; and I think "the charge" is one comprising more responsibility and anxiety after all, than the duties you perform. Your responsibleduties invariably allow you Sabbath, and other holy days. You reside far from the scene of your labours, and not amidst tropical disease, and suffering misery—Friend! Weigh this, I could enumerate much more, and then ask yourself if you did right in endeavouring to enhance at our expense the labours you perform, and this too, when not justifiable as a countermove to any thing they (or any one else I believe) asserted to your discredit.

Now for your learning, you say. "Now, Sir, without the slightest wish" (not an unconquerable inclination and most strenuous endeavour) "to detract from whatever pretensions the education of the Medical Gents may really have be" (the *Times* Editor) "would have been satisfied of their inferiority on that respect, to other Warrant Officers had he an opportunity of drawing a comparison from actual acquaintance with the parties;—'tis true, the Ord- or Commissariat Warrant Officers COMES to this Country an enlisted Soldier, but it is no less true and equally notorious "that many young men who enter the service in that humble but honorable capacity have received not only a liberal education, but have been designed for, and under a course of study for some of the learned professions," and as it cannot be denied that superior intelligence "cæteris paribus" must be in aid rather than a drawback to preferment, it is to be presumed that the majority (minority you mean) "of Warrant Officers are educated well informed men" his ("the "*Times*" Editor) ascribing to the Medical Warrant Officers "a superior degree of scholastic acquirements, is in this instance particularly infelicitous, as the Ordnance and Commissariat Warrant Officers are confessedly centuries before them in intellectual improvement—perhaps, Sir, from his short residence in this country he was not aware of the source from whence the Medical Warrant Officers derive their education—the Central School at Bombay and the Regimental Schools on the establishment are the only places of public instruction, for the most respectable of them are either the children or relatives of soldiers, their circumstances are such as to preclude them where expense would be incurred" a pretty specimen you at least are of a man designed for some (one) of the learned professions—as your writing and liberal sentiments elucidate, and I think my friend, that men such as you shew yourself to be, would not gather knowledge in a Seminary, Regimental, or any other School, however humble or high its pretensions—but though there are the sons of soldiers—not blushing to acknowledge it either; but proud of the name—in the Medical Department, let me tell you that their Education ended not in Regimental or other Schools, but that industry, study, and perseverance in one of the highest of human sciences, have raised them with the assistance and example of talented scientific professional men to a height in knowledge which might be envied by more talented and better men than you have proved yourself to be, learn common sense, to be consistent, and then attempt to be classical good man, and do not make a fool of learning and your own good-self; and now lastly, if the Medical Warrant Officers are "centuries behind" such intellectual beings as you, I really pity them, and so must every philanthrophic breast; but perhaps you have fallen into error, and will do us the justice, when better informed, if you are not callous to truth, and charity; and I verily believe, that you are only one of a few of your cloth, who could ever dream of attacking those in the uncalled for manner you have in your pigmy and absurd attempt to exonerate your class from an "invidious contrast," existing alone in your disordered imagination.

I trust Mr. Editor, you will kindly give the above rejoinder insertion in your next issue which will perhaps have a tendency to uncloud the eyes of your correspondent, who has in so very unwarrantable a manner, and without provocation, tried his hand with those who neither did, nor wished him, or his grade any harm, and I beg to remain, worthy Sir,

Your obedient and obliged servant,
BOLUS.

20th July 1840.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 24, 1840.

ARRIVED July 23, the *Cumbrian*, R. Dring, Master, from Shields 30th March; spoke the *Duke of Lancaster*, from Calcutta 30th April in Long. 21 deg. 21m. W., and 3 deg. 25m. N.

THE Steamer *Cleopatra* for Suez, leaves the Port this morning, conveying 15,777 Covers.

HAVING been assured that several Members of our Military and Civil communities at Out Stations are no less interested than ourselves in seconding the Memorial to Government for the erection of a new Theatre, we suggest accordingly that if such as are willing to have their names affixed to it will be good enough to communicate the same to us, and authorize us to sign for them it shall be done.

BY letters from Scinde it would appear that Beloochistan is again in an uproar. The son of Mehrab Khan (the late Chief of Khelat who was killed in the storming of that Fortress) who escaped from thence at the time, has it appears assembled a force from among the different Tribes and assaulted Moostoong and got possession of it after driving out some of the Scinda Levies of Horse, and encouraged by such success had actually also attacked Quetta, but had met with a severe repulse from the Political Agent Captain Bean, who had taken up a position in the Fort. The whole of the Bolan Pass is said to be occupied by the Beloochees, and at this season how Troops are to be sent into the field to check them is a problem to be solved. It appears very plain that all the Sukker Out posts will be attacked, and we only fervently hope the Brigadier there will concentrate his Forces as soon as practicable, and strike a blow which will be felt and that the Outposts will be able to hold out. The Beloochees require a severe lesson. They have hitherto had no good drubbing with the exception of the brilliant Khelat affair, and it is probable they are not so much in awe of Native Regiments as of the Europeans. We again pointout, the necessity of speedy reinforcements to the Sukker Brigade. We have made one cruel blunder in treating with the Ameers It remains to be seen whether forcing Shah Shoojah down the throats of the Affghans is not a second, but let us not go to the climax

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of folly, and lose the hold we have on Scinde for want of common prudence and proper means. Without Scinde is reduced to quietness our protocol Shah will walk to the wall whenever abandoned by his European Allies. English money, English Blood, and English sagacity require to be lavished on our late conquests to preserve them. We have now fairly launched our experimental vessel on the Indus. We must not let the Steam go off for want of fuel "Nil retrorsum" must be our motto and "forward" our Battle cry. We would again and again urge strong reinforcements being sent to Scinde particularly Officers and European Troops by the earliest opportunity. There will be work enough cut out for them on their arrival, or we are much mistaken.

A Government express came in eleven days from Calcutta which we believe accounts for the detention of the *Cleopatra* until this morning. At first there were reports that it brought news from China of the burning of Canton by our Fleet and the destruction of the Bogue Forts &c. However on strict enquiry we can find no tangible ground for these rumours.

In reply to our Correspondent F. we believe no reward is allowed by Government for killing a Snake, and the allowances for Tigers Cheetahs Bears &c. has been much reduced of late. Formerly 50 rupees were got for a Tiger and so on in proportion. We think with F. that a small sum might also be advantageously and properly given for the destruction of mans hereditary enemy the Snake.

As will be perceived from our Calcutta extracts a case of great interest, particularly to our Military readers has lately occurred in Bengal,—we allude to that of Lieut. Col. Hervey, in an appeal from the Insolvent, to that of the Supreme Court as to the justification of including the allowances of an officer for commanding a Regiment, in the deduction of his pay, he having taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act, a clause of which decrees "That if any Insolvent at the time of "making an assignment of his Goods, Chattels, "&c. shall hold any appointment or benefice, "Civil or Military &c. then it shall be lawful "for the said Court to order the said Insol-"vent to pay such proportion of his receipts "therefrom &c."

Our Contemporary the *Englishman* has in declaring his veto against the decision of the Chief Justice, quoted the above clause,—we have also done so, because it appears to us particularly applicable to the case in question, and we so fully concur with the able remarks made by our contemporary.

We conceive that the Court was entirely unjustifiable in decreeing that the "Command allowances" were liable to the deduction. We think the matter ought to have been left to the honorable feelings of the Lieut. Col. himself.

Supposing which is not unfrequently the case, that the command of a Regiment was to devolve on a Brevet Captain, say one who was about to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. —Would we ask, the Court desire then, that part of the allowances should be included in the deductions?—No,—we unhesitatingly say, decidedly not;—therefore, why make the decree in the case of a Lieut. Colonel? If it is applicable for the time being, to one, as it were, Commandant;—It must be so to all,—and a poor Lieutenant who perhaps has been incarcerated in Gaol for months, and who on the eve of taking the benefit of the Act, receives intelligence,—which the wily creditors get hold of, that immediately on his being liberated, he will be required to assume the com-of a wing of a Regiment about to march 500 miles up the country, is according to the late decree, to be liable to have his Field allowance for the time being cut short.—We could fancy him marching the distance with perhaps eight or ten Ensigns just posted, and having as commanding Officer to "cut it fat" with the pay and allowances, little far exceeding that of a Serjeant.

We recollect once reading of a notion that because a man could not pay a stated sum,—he should be made to pay twice as much (which is always the case when legal proceedings are instituted) this is rather illogical,—but so it is, the man who drove his ass by the road side, when remonstrated with for beating his brute unmercifully because he would not walk, replied,—'Ah that's the reason, "If he "cannot walk, I'll make him gallop."—The advocates of the law will of a verity beat if possible, a rupee out of the debtor who's not worth a pice.

The simple query between a man who owes money, and he to whom it is due, seems in India, to be, that of equitable restitution. The system appears to us, if a man owes money, take his House, his Furniture, his Clothes, his Horse, and every thing that is his, except his liberty, and if you cannot get the afore mentioned, the debtor not possessing any, why then take the latter, but if you can obtain ALL—do —upon the principle of "no man has a right to enjoy possessions at the expence of others."

As it is evident to us that this principle in the case of Lieut. Col. Hervey has been acted upon.—The sooner this bad and infamous law is repealed, the better.

Altho we have little confidence in the Law Commission, as it is at present constituted, still we do entertain some slight hope that a stop will be put to prevent a recurrence of the present case.—Should the present decision be allowed to hold good, wrong will be without a remedy and injustice perpetuated.

If the Insolvent Act itself with all its clauses &c. was unexceptionable which it is far from being, it would, if the present decision is abided by and allowed to remain, be but a tool to work with, and we all know that the best tools that ever were manufactured may be spoiled by bad workmen——more particularly those used by Citizens when employed against a Military or Naval man.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

CASE OF COLONEL HERVEY.

The case of Lieutenant Colonel Hervey—an appeal to the Supreme Court from an order made by the Insolvent Court—which was reported in Friday's *Englishman*, deserves particular notice; for we are satisfied that the judgment is wrong; we think that we can satisfy even our legal readers that it is so; and yet we do not hold the Judge to be blameable, as *from all that came before him*, the decision which he pronounced has involved the only conclusion at which he could have arrived. But what we maintain to be the error in the case, has arisen from an unacquaintance, on the part of the appellant's counsel, with the true *military* phrase of the question, a knowledge of which would have enabled them to have convinced the court that, no matter *how* the regimental command allowance might have been appropriated, it did not come within the meaning of the 27th section of the Insolvent Act, and could not, therefore, be comprised in the original adjudication. Not only as the question may frequently again arise, on the cases of other military debtors, but as we apprehend, from what fell from the Chief Justice, that the present appellant may again have the matter argued before the court below, we think it but fair to endeavour to put the question in a clear light, as regards its military character, that the law may then be more properly applied than we presume to think it has yet fortuned to be. The words of the clause above alluded to are, that "if any insolvent *at the time* of making any such assignment as is hereinbefore mentioned [the insolvent's assignment of his property] shall hold any public office, appointment, or benefice, civil or military &c. then it shall be lawful for the said court to order the said insolvent to pay such proportion of his receipts *therefrom* &c. Now we think it will not be disputed on any hand, that this word therefrom' signifies only such "receipts' as accrue *in right of the appointment*, and of which the party cannot be deprived so long as he exercises the appointment. This was evidently the view taken of the phrase by the court itself, and the command allowance was included in the decree *because* it was *assumed* to be part of the insolvent's receipts, *quasi* Lieutenant Colonel,—which, however, it is *not*. It is an allowance to which a Lieutenant Colonel has, in fact, no more right than a lieutenant has; and it is an allowance which a lieutenant has sometimes an undoubted right to receive, and does receive accordingly A captain is by no means unfrequently entitled to it: a Major very often receives it: and Lieutenant Colonel is sometimes present with his regiment, and yet does not receive it,—because his 'office gives him no inherent title to if. In the present instance, indeed, Lieutenant Colonel Hervey happened to have been in command of his regiment at the period of his arrest, but from that day he lost the command, and when he made his assignment he not only held it not, but he held no sort of right or title to resume it again after his discharge, because it comes not to him merely in virtue of his Lieutenant Colonelcy, and its emoluments, consequently, do not flow *therefrom*, A Major in one regiment shall be drawing command allowance, while a Lieutenant Colonel in another regiment, at the very same station, shall not be drawing it,—and the case has occurred more than once, so that it is not to be taken as a mere hypothesis for argument. 'At the time' specified by the act, the only receipts which this insolvent had, *from* his military 'office,' where his pay, batta, tentage, and horse allowance, and to that aggregate alone should the adjudication have been confined. The command allowance which he subsequently became privileged, for the time being, to draw, no more came to to him *because* of his being, Lieutenant Colonel, than his being made Adjutant General would occur from the same circumstance,—for he might have had the allowance *before* he was a Lieutenant Colonel, and he may lose it now that he is one, by even a *whim* of the Commander-in chife's. We are not arguing against the moral justice of taking half of it away for the benefit of lawful creditors. Not at all; but we maintain that it cannot legally be taken, under a right construction of the clause already cited, and we say that *therefore* it should not be taken. The answer of Government to the application of the Insolvent Court, as to what proportion of an officer's pay &c. might be deducted, without risking his efficiency, had nothing to do in settling the law of the case. It merely determined that any amount might be taken, not exceeding one third or one-half (as the case might be) of an officer's allowances, without the public service being thereby detrimented;* but the court could not pretend, on the strength of that information, to deduct what would be the half of the Adjutant General's official allowance, supposing Lieutenant Colonel Hervey were *now* to be nominated to that office. And the command allowance is just on the same footing, quoad hoc. He *happened* to have been in the receipt of it before, but he absolutely lost all right and title to it when he was put into prison, and did not, as a matter of course, resume the emolument on his returning to the regiment,—for he might have found a senior officer there. Accordingly it then began denovo, and did not recommence as an *interrupted* allowance appertaining to his Lieutenant Colonelcy, which the Chief Justice seemed to think, and as might be the case with a *staff* officer temporarily absent under similar circumstances. Suppose that his chance had *not* been to have immediately again come into this allowance? Suppose that for six months after he had rejoined, the Commander-in-chief had been pleased to keep him out of it,—thus demonstrating practically that it was not a 'receipt' *from* his 'office' of Lieutenant Colonel? How would the Court have acted? If the assigence could *then* have claimed, why he could claim also if the insolvent were now made Adjutant General of the Army,—and yet that were evidently in defience of the act! No, there is altogether a misconception of the military state of the case but as the law might be easily amended there is no excuse for straining it, even in the pursuit of justice,—and it is of very questionable utility to the public interests to execute even justice by means of such stsaining. It may serve perhaps, to make our argument both stronger and clearer if we set forth a case in which a 'command allowance, *is* properly part of the receipts from a certain 'military office.' A *captain*, when with his regiment, and not in command of it, is entitled, *in virtue of his being a regimental captain*, to a command allowance of thirty rupees a month, and such 'receipt' is no doubt liable to the adjudication; but all that (as it seems to us) the Lieutenant Colonel has to plead is:—'I came before the Court holding the military office of Lieutenant Colonel, and my sole receipts *therefrom* are pay, batta, tentage, and horse allowance, making an aggregate receipt of one thousand and two rupees, four annas, and of the half that amount, the act of parliament, and the practice of this court, authorise deduction; but any deductions from casual or contingent receipts which do not come to me because of my said office, cannot lawfully be taken, and I can prove to you by the Commander-in-chief's, or the Adjutant General's evidence, that my office of Lieutenant Colonel does not entitle me to the command, and consequently not to the command allowance, of a regiment.' To such a plea as that, we cannot see how the court could refuse the required exemption, with the plain words of the act before them, and we are quite confident that the late judgement was passed solely on the assumption of the command allowance being a receipt derived from the office of Lieutenant Colonel, and not merely from that (which a subaltern officer may exercise and often has exercised) of commandant of a corps. And while on this subject, and suggesting an alteration of the law, in order to meet what is the moral fairness of the case, we think it necessary to notice another point which does not appear to have hitherto atracted attention, but which an assignee might insist on to the great (and uncontemplated) jeoparly of insolvent officers. The point is this. Besides what we have above quoted from the 27th section of the act, it says, 'and if his [the insolvent's] interest in [military] office shall be such that he might lawfully sell the same, such interest, for the purpose of sale, shall, by the assignment, be transferred to and vested in the assignee, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. When this act was passed, it was not lawful for an officer of the Company's service to be bought out, but now the Court of Directors have authorised the purchasing of seniors' retirements by their juniors, and funds are openly in, and coming into operation for that description of purchase. Consequently, it seems to us that, by one construction of the clause at least the *interest* of an officer in his 'military office' is now such as he may 'lawfully sell', and it becomes a question of law whether an assignee cannot under the act, demand and exercise the power of offering the insolvent's step for sale to the regiment, seeing that the former prohibition of the Court being all that made such sale unlawful, the withdrawal of that prohibition renders the same *lawful*, within the terms of the statute. We moot the question, as the best means of having the act amended so as to meet the altered state of things and to save the commissions of officers from all legal possibility of being sacrificed by either the malevolence or the zeal of an assignee, or the over-greediness or spite of a creditor, who might compel the assignee to the proceeding; and we humbly think it a point in regard to which the Government should advise with Judges with a view to the timely obviation of any untoward circumstances.—*Englishman, July 7.*

* We certainly think that a fairer scale would have been *one-fourth* from Subalterns, *one-third* from Captains and Majors, and *one-half* from the higher grades. A Lieutenant would by the present scale be reduced to about a hundred and seventy rupees a month, and an Ensign to a hundred and thirty—incomes which cannot suffice to keep them out of debt, so that the intent of the act is contravened. It brings a Captain down to about two hundred and eighty, which is too little for him, with all the exigencies of the service.

THE EAST INDIANS AND THE MOFUSSIL LAW.

We beg to draw attention the letter of AN EAST INDIAN, which appears this day in our correspondence columns. The writer is justly indignant at the tone assumed by our contemporary: for there can be no question that, as a section of society, the East Indians *have* many wrongs requiring redress. The tenor of the letter, to which we advert, bears strongly on the undeniable fact, that, to their own exertions, our Eurasian fellow subjects must owe the appreciation in which, as part of the body public, they are to be held; but we cannot agree with the writer, that there has been any studied evasion of their rights by Government—since the nomination of Individuals, from the class, to situations of responsibility, prove exactly the reverse. Despotic assuredly the administration of India is, notwithstanding, it is an instance of a Government at once despotic, but paternal in the main. The Society of this country is so constituted—the circumstances under which the empire has been acquired are so extraordinary,—and the races which inhabit it have so many peculiarities,—that many other things must be taken into consideration, beside the actual condition in which those races stand. Until recently, education (with exception to such East Indians as were brought up in Europe) did little or nothing in forming the mind, and fitting it for public employment. But of those so educated in England and returning to India, we believe, in most cases, such provision was made as the influence of their parent or friends could command, until, on the renewal of the Charter, disabilities were removed, and a new field of employment and emulation was open to their view. Our correspondent's observation would seem to reduce the question to this form Has the Government sufficiently borne in mind the provisions of the charter, and granted its advantage to East Indians equally with the other portions of the community? We think it *has*; and that, if at present the number promoted appears to be few, in proportion to the number of those qualified for employment, it is only because there really is no opportunity for appointing. In the Company's Courts, in the Collectorates, in every thing indeed, but the convenanted services, which are guarded—not unnaturally perhaps whilst the Company's dominion lasts—with a sleepless jealousy, we may find the East Indian participating in places of trust, and in the possession of very lucrative situations. We find them, Deputy Collectors, Registers of Courts, Principal and Sudder Aumeen &c., equally, in comparison of numbers, with Hindus and Mussulmans; and have no doubt but that when a choice rests, it is always in favor of the Christian. Certainly we have no native Registers in public offices. Yet some of these appointments are eminently lucrative, and many of them are filled by gentlemen thus born. There are, however, other matters to be considered, before the Eurasians, as a body, can deem that they are equivalently acknowledged, and we know only two modes by which the attainment of this object can be effected. The one is self-dependent; the other is, constant, but temperate agitation on every point where their interest, respectability, or happiness seems to be at stake.

The fact of AN EAST INDIAN being amenable to Mofussil law, tells both ways. It has its advantages and disadvantages; though we by no means conceive that the last is balanced by the first. But the East Indian is not worse off than the Armenian,—a subject of Britain equally with himself,—and he is exempted from many authorities while in the Mofussil, to which a British-born subject is liable. For our own parts, we should rejoice to see all Christians brought under British law; and, in truth, none can perceive, at this time of day, neither breach nor crime, in making that law supersede every other over the whole country. Where there exists so material a difference in the various laws in force, there must be perpetual collusion; and the example of the Mahommedan conquerors teaches us, that the aboriginal law was made subservient to the law of those who overthrew the aboriginal dynasties, without exciting revolution.

We shall, always, have pleasure in advocating the cause of the East Indians, because satisfied that much more is to be made of them than their superiors have, as yet, been able to produce; but we are not prepared to run into any extravagance on their behalf, and the charge against Government, generally speaking, we consider to *be* an extravagance as it refers here.—*Commercial Advertiser, July 6.*

MADRAS.

BANGALORE.

(*From the Madras United Service Gazette, July 7.*)

We learn from Bangalore that another Play is to be performed there on Thursday next and which it is expected will cause unusual admiration as the Amateurs of the Hussars have brought out some very handsome stage dresses. Lady Gough gives a Fancy Ball on the 16th to celebrate the *coming out* of the youngest Miss Gough and a very grand affair it is expected to be, as the Ball room, says our Correspondent, has been much enlarged lately.

BERHAMPORE.

We have to thank a correspondent at Berhampore for the following items of intelligence from that quarter.

"Cholera of a very fatal nature has been and still is prevailing at Berhampore and in many of the adjacent towns and villages, particularly about Jehapoor and Muntarreddy, which latter place has been almost desolated, a quantity of rain fell about the middle of June but it does not appear to have caused the disease to abate: a further supply of rain is most anxiously looked for not only in the hope that it my check the further progress of the cholera, but in the hope that the ryots may get their seed into the ground, and so afford employment to many of the poor who have suffered much from want of food and want of work. Rice has been exorbitantly high and tho' much has been imported by sea into the district, the price is kept up by, the rice dealers, and many natives perish from want of a proper supply of food—some natives have found employment in making the grand military road, and have thus been kept from positive starvation, but there are many others unable to work and their sufferings from inanition, and disease are very great."—*Ibid.*

BELLARY.

The following is from a correspondent at Bellary:—

"Major General Woulfe after having completed the half yearly inspection of H. M. 4th Kings Own Regt. was pleased to communicate through the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General the following encomium on this highly distinguished regiment.

The Major General would have been happy if the season of the year had permitted his seeing the regiment perform some Field movements but that not being the case he can only assure the Regt. that every thing he saw at the Inspection exhibited a state of discipline and efficiency that reflected very great credit on the zeal and ability of Major Sadleir in his exercise of the command as well as on the officers & the men of all ranks for the support and attention given by them generally to the maintenance of the state of good order and regularity that prevail in the 4th King's Own regt. and for which the Major General begs to express his particular approbation."—*Ibid.*

TRICHINOPOLY.

Our Trichinopoly Correspondent writes as follows:—

"Very heavy rain fell at Trichinopoly on the 1st Instant, the river Cauvery was in consequence much swollen. A large boat was endeavouring to cross to Sreerungum in which were many people and an Elephant being embarked therein, the boat gave way under his feet which passed through the bottom, when the boat instantly filled and sunk the passengers found an instantaneous and watery grave."—*Ibid.*

VELLORE.

The following are extracts from letter dated Vellore 2nd Instant:—

"We had last night one of the heaviest falls of rain ever recollect, we are all under water literally: when I got up this morning, my horses, whose stable are raised, were up to their knees, my Godowns were afloat, and the whole compound was all under water and considerably above a man's knees. It is gradually running off but I cannot yet, and shall not for some hours, be able to leave the house on foot.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

The second letter gives the following account. "This mornnig from 4 to 7 we had the most awful rain and thunder and lightning; we were all up securing our doors and windows &c. I never could have imagined any thing so terrific as the rain. It could not I should fancy be heavier, it was *exactly* as if it were coming out of large tubs. and the thunder was awfully loud; all the compounds are flooded and the road like a river."—*Ibid.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the United Service Gazette, July* 14.

We learn that Dr. Grant the Senior Medical officer with the Madras detachment forming part of the expedition to China has applied for another Assistant Surgeon and two additional Assistant Apothecaries, which application, it is to be hoped, will be complied with, as we know on the best authority that the Medical establishment at present with the Troops, is quite insufficient to fulfil the duties that it is called on to perform. The greatest difficulty and trouble had been experienced in dividing and apportioning the Medicines and medical comforts amongst the several vessels, consequent on the removal of a part of the Detachment into the additional Transports made over by the Commodore for the accommodation of our over crowded Troops. This arose too in a great degree from the Ship being literally crammed with Military Stores which were unluckily stowed above some of those belonging to the Medical Department. The letter from which we gather the above intelligence also mentions that the Fleet was ordered to sail in three lines, with intervals of a mile between the vessels, and it was expected to reach Macao in fifteen days from the date of sailing.

EMBARKATION OF TREASURE.

A Correspondent has requested us to notice the hardship on Officers who are required to cross the Surf in charge of treasure for embarkation, not being provided with an Accommodation boat on such occasions. This duty falls, we believe, entirely on the Officers of the Queen's Regiment in Fort St. George, who being on the spot are at once laid hold of for its performance, and we are surprised that they have not long since brought the subject officially to notice in the proper quarter, since an indulgence granted to Officers proceeding across the Surf on *other* duties, would we are sure not be denied in this particular instance. —*Ibid.*

THE BOMBAY UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

The *Bombay Herald* which has been a few weeks in existence has, conjointly with the *Durpun*, become "*the Bombay United Service Gazette and Literary Chronicle*" the first number of which reached us yesterday. Our Cotemporary and namesake is a very respectable looking Journal, the type is excellent and the selections are well chosen, he has moreover, we observe, the benefit of Miss Emma Robert's most graphic pen, and seems to possess good means of obtaining local intelligence. If our Cotemporary however expect to find favour amongst Military men, his remarks on Military subjects must be very different from those which have occasionally appeared in the *Herald*, ere it assumed its present designation.—*Ibid.*

MALACCA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The H. C. Steamer *Diana* arrived on Monday last from Singapore, which place she left the day preceding, and sailed for Penang the same evening.

Since our last week's issue the channel has been literally covered with ships, apparently proceeding on to Singapore or China. We observe very often, during the course of one day, no less than from seven to eight ships passing. We think it is about the time that the Cape and English portions of the Squadron for China were expected to reach the Straits.

On Monday last the Ship *Marion*, which was to have brought over the Staff of the Expedition, in passing up channel, had a telegraphic communication with this Station. She must have been one of those vessels that experienced the effects of the gale in the Bay, as she appeared to be under a jury fore-top-mast. It must also have been the tail-end of the same gale that the *Madagascar* encountered, and which appears to have reached as far as the latitude of *Acheen-head*.—We understand that several vessels proceeding on to Madras, Calcutta and Ceylon, from the Straits, had been compelled to bear up for different ports, and a few had put back into Penang.—*Malacca Weekly Register, May* 28.

THE STEAMER DIANA.

We hear it confidently reported, that the Steamer *Diana*, as soon as the arrival of another Steamer from Bengal to replace her will allow of its being done, will be presented to the King of Cochin China. We wish his Cochin Chinese Majesty joy of his fine present; which, we fear, will be of little use or service to him. The *Diana*, from her inefficiency of speed, is little better than a tub at present, hence she is hardly worth the taking. But "fine Sprats are generally used to catch large Whales."—*Ibid.*

DETENTION OF THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

We learn by a private letter received from Singapore on Friday last, that orders had reached that Settlement from the Supreme Government, brought by the Steamer *Queen* in the short run of eight days from Calcutta, countermanding the order for the departure of the Expedition for China, (which our readers may remember was to have taken place last week), until the arrival of the May Mail from England. The consequence of which is, that Singapore continues to be a scene of bustle and fine-sights, and these of a stirring nature, vizt., the parading of the troops on shore, the performances of the various military bands, and all the etceteras of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war."—*Ibid.*

AMMUNITION FOR THE CHINA ARMAMENT.

We can hardly give credence to the report which some malicious persons, no doubt from interested motives, are circulating. It is, that the portion of the ammunition for the use of the Expedition which was to have been supplied from Madras has been left behind, and places the trip of the Steamer *Diana*, which vessel arrived here from Singapore on Monday last, to this account. We know that a demand *has* been made upon the Ordnance Stores here for a very large supply of ammunition, on the day of her arrival, including several thousand feet of tin, and several hundred yards of serge. We have been informed, that the Indents will clear the arsenal "clean slick" out as brother Jonathan says. Should this really be the case, we think it a most unaccountable remissness, and will, deservedly, draw down a severe reprimand from the Supreme Government. We trust, however, for the honor of the Madrassees, that the rumour is unfounded, which we must confess we should be sorry to find true, in consequence of an inkling of partiality to that branch of the Indian Army. The *Diana* left the same evening for Penang, with, as we understand, a similar Indent on the Ordnance Department at that Station.—*Ibid.*

PENANG.

THE BAJAP BINDAHARA OF PERAK.—This prince arrived here on Thursday last, deputed, we understand, by his father, the Rajah of Perak, to the chief authority of this Island, for the purpose of concerting measures towardst the immediate capture of Tuanku Mehomed Sand, who is still at Baggan Tiang in his Majesty's territories, and from whence, it would appear, there is an unwillingness, or rather a dread, of driving out the pirate and his followers, unless the authority of the Brtish government for their purpose is previously had and obtained; inasmuch as report is prevalent here and in the neighbouring Malayan States, that the Tuanku has applied for, and secured the promise of the governorship of Quedah from the Rajah of Ligore in succession to Pangairan Anoom and his deputy, Tuanku Hussan, whose oppressions on the ryots of that unfortunate country, since they came into power, are stated to be of the most overbearing character, and to have incurred the severest displeasure of the Ligore chief. What practical and substantial benefit this contemplated change in the further administration of Quedah is likely to produce, we are at a loss to coujecture; but it is our opinion, that the rapacities of these beggarly Quedah Tnankus have no bounds, and that they will always continue, while in executive power, to exert the vilest and most reprehensible means of enriching themselves, because as they thomselves declare, "we are the creatures of the Siamese authorities only, perhaps, for the day."—The Rajah Biudahara has not yet landed, and appears to have come over for the double purpose of political and commerical negotiations, no less than thrity five prahus having accompanied him, laden with small quantities of tin for sale at this market.—*Gazette, June* 6.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A most horrid murder was committed on Friday the 5th instant at Permatang Che Ta-lin, one of the suthern districts of the Island by a Malay man named Kassim who killed his wife named Leema, and alterwards destroyed himself. By the Coroner's inquest which was held on the bodies, it appeared, that Kassim had occasion to come into town six days previously and took his wife with him as far as her father's house at Byan Lapass, where heleft her, and on his return two days afterwards, he desired her to continue there until he called for her, which he said would be intwo or three days. On Friday noon he dispatched an old woman lodging in his house for her, not being able to go himself as he was then labouring under a fever. His wife immediately accompanied his messenger and reached the house about six o'clock in the evening when she sat close to him and a general conversation took place, in the midst of which the old woman withdrew to her own apartment, leaving them together apparently on the best of terms; but she had not been away many minutes before she heard some angry words and a scuffle between the husband and wife, and shortly afterwards was alarmed by hearing Leema crying in the most dittressing strain "*Oh! Oh! Kassim, lift me in your arms,*" and just as she was hastening to Leema's assistance, she observed her runnig from the hall to the veranda and there drop down, The old woman instantly made her escape from the house to alarm the neighbours, but before any of them could be collected, the report of a gun was heard and it was discovered that Kassim had shot himself.—No cause could be traced for these monstrous barbarities,—Verdicts.—*Wilful Murder and Felodese against Kassism.—Gazette, June* 13.

COLLLISION BETWEEN THE BARQUE CLARISSA AND BRIG PATRIOT.—Captain Andree has. since the return of the Barque *Clarissa* to this port from Madras, called on us and stated we were in error in reporting the circumstances under which that vessel came in collison with the Brig *Patriot* in this harbour as noticed in our number of the 18th April last; and while regret that there was a publicatiou of any misrepresentation on the subject, we hasten to give Catpain Andree's statement of the circumstances. It appears that he got underweigh a little before the ebb tide made with a modetate wind, and considered that he could readily have weathered the *Patriot*, but the breeze failing just before he was crossing her bows, and the tide running stronger in the stream than he expected, the *Patriot* was hailed, with the view of avoiding a collision, to shacken her cable, which she promptly did, but not to the desired extent, an mittance much to be regretted, as the *Clarissa* would then have passed quite clear of her; but as it was, she only injured the *Patriot's* flying jib-boom, without doing any other injury, or cutting away any of her ropes. Captain Andree's not sending on board the *Patriot* to offer compensation for the damage, was owiug entirely to all his boats having been hoisted in, and the peculiar state of his ship at the time, with a large body of troops who had recently embarked on board. He, however, expected a visit from one of the officers of the *Patriot* as some shore boats were observed alongside; but no one having come off, he attributed that circumstauce to the slightness of the injury sustained by her, and accordingly sailed out of the harbour. Captain Andree would most readily have paid for any damages that were done.—*Ibid.*

MAULMAIN.

We are informed that active operations are going on at the Coal-mine at Mergui; the quantity as yet obtained, however, is not so great as was expected, on account of disappointments in some of the shafts which had been sunk. Another Coal-mine has been discovered on the Lan-ya river below Mergui; but it is feared, too distant to be profitably worked. Coal, too, has been found on the Tenessarim river, east of Tavoy; too little, however, is known of it, to pronounce an opinion as to the value of the discovery. Besides, it is supposed there would be difficulties in the way of transporting the coal, which would preclude the possibility of its competing with that at Mergui.—*Maulmain Chronicle, May* 27.

We learn from Rangoon that reports of the state of affairs at the Capital, as late as the 1st instant, had reached that place by boats coming down the river. There is a want of definiteness in these reports, but there is no doubt of an existing rebellion to the northward of Amarpoora, and that the malcontents are numerous. Even the Capital itself is suspected of being tained with the spirit of disloyalty. The Pa-khan-meng-tha has been accused of conspiring with the rebels, and of course has been thrown into prison, while about thirty of his officials and servants have been questioned by torture to force disclosures from them. About twenty or thirty prisoners of the Malcontents had been taken and sent into the City. The Royal forces which, as we have formerly mentioned, had been sent out to put down the insurgents, had not only not returned, but were being reinforced by detachments both of foot and horse sent from the Capital to join them A small body of troops have been detached from Rangoon, and marched up the country. We may regard the main features of the above reports as worthy of some confidence, as they rest on the authority of men in the service of a Tseetkai, lately arrived at Rangoon from the Capital. It is indeed stated that two or three of the A-twen-Woons (Privy Counsellors) are implicated in this affair. We may couclude, therefore, that a feeling of loyalty towards His Mejesty is by no means so general, and that he is not so popular, as has been supposed. The acquiescence of many of the officers of state in the forcible transfer of the reins of Government to the hands of Tha-ra-wa-dee, was probable more apparent than cordial. Taken in the first instance by surprise, and being unprepared to act, they yielded to the force of circumstances. They might be reconciled, perhaps, to the downfall of the Meng-tha-gyee, but not to the deposition of the late king, or to his present condition of restraint.

Since the foregoing was put into the hands of the printer, we have received later accounts from Rangoon, which corroborate the above reports as to the principal facts to which they relate. It is further stated that the Pa-khan-meng-tha, (the king's second son,) who, as above mentioned, fell under suspicion of being in communication with the rebels and was imprisoned, was saved from punishment only by the intercession of his elder brother, the Pyee-meng, who became security for him. Three of the Privy Counsellors are said to have been executed for promoting the rebellion, and several other high officers of state are in confinement for the same imputed offence.

It is reported to us from different sources that the present Governor of Rangoon is to be superseded.—*Ibid.*

The H. C. Steamer *Enterprize*, came in on Sunday last, in 10 days from Calcutta, and left again on Monday for Singapore and China, having on board Mr. Maddock, Secretary to Government in the Political and Secret Department, proceeding to the Straits for the benefit of his health. It gives us great pleasure to state that Brigadier Hillier has returned to this station by this opportunity with health much improved.—*Ibid, June* 3.

By the *Enterprize* the portion of the overland mail of April 4th, for this place, was received. being 57 days from London. The position of public affairs remained without any important change. The preparations for the expedition to China do not seem to have proceeded with the most desirable despatch; the consequence will be that the India division of the forces must remain at the place of rendezvous in a state of important delay, and the most favourable season for going up the China Sea will have nearly passed away, before the whole united force can proceed to its ultimate destination.—*Ibid.*

We have no accounts this week from Rangoon, nor are there any reports as to the progress which either the royal or rebel party are making on the north of the capital. Of the commencement of the strife we have received some further particulars which seem to have a credible appearance. According to these it appears, that about the last of March, the King went out several miles to a favourite place, with 600 of his guards, to *rusticate* for a week or two. After having been there two or three days, he saw, with his spy-glass, at some distance, the town of Mat-ta-ra in flames, and shortly after, the governor of that town came in great haste and reported to his Majesty, that a body of insurgents had attacked the town, and in spite of all resistance had succeeded in plundering and destroying it. His Majesty with all speed returned to the City, but soon after the insurgents came on, attacked the royal guards who were left, killing a great number of them, taking 150 horses and 35 elephants. Five of the fnsurgents, however, were captured, and on examination stated that the insurrectionary force consisted of 3,000 Shans, joined by about 3,000 more of the Burmese troops, in all 6,000 strong. The Monay Bo-hmoo, being called upon for information, stated that he knew no more than the fact of the insurrection; the consequence was that he was dismissed from office, and his authority ovor the Shan tributaries transferred to Po-khan-meng, the King's second son. Eight thousand of the royal troops were immediately sent by land and water to put down the insurrection. On their reaching a place called Khatet-khyen-Toung, a placard was discovered upon a post, left by the insurgents, demanding the delivering up of the deposed king. The placard was sent to the Lwot-dau, on which orders were issued to some of the Shan Tsau-bwas, requiring thhir presence, who, however, were not forthcoming. It will have been seen by our readers, that, according to later reports from Rangoon, which had reached that place from the capital, and which we noticed in our two last numbers, the royal troops had not returned, and it was not known there whether they had been successful or not. If, as reported last week, there have been imprisonings and executions of some of the great men at Court, it may be inferred that the spirit of disaffection towards his Majesty has been nearer his person than at first was suspected. Our readers need not be told that implicit reliance cannot be placed on Burmese reports; but, that traitors had been found among the King's Privy Counsellors and had been executed, was generally and publicly spoken of as facts at Rangoon, when we last heard from that place, a circumstance which seems to give some colouringof truth to the report.—*Ibid.*

RANGOON.

We have been favored with letters from Rangoon to the 10th of June, which state, that there was a report prevalent, that at Shoaygine symptoms of another revolution are exhibited, by the hoisting of a white flag; and this report is strengthened by troops, which were, about to depart to the Capital, being detained and more so by the Mayo-woon declining to comply with a requisition of the Court for 500 men.

There were rumours, likewise, of "systematic torture and executions" being prevalent at the Capital.—*Hurkaru, July* 7.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated *Rangoon, 11th June*:

"I have nothing new to communicate to you, in a political point of view. We are all quiet there. The China expedition has certainly done a vast deal of good in this quarter of the globe, so far as we are commercially and politically interested. It has brought the rulers of the land within their proper bearing, and impressed them with a proper sense of British determination, valor and power. How applicable is to them the old adage which says.—"*No sooner you raise up the stick in youn hand, than the sly dog will know what is what.*" Surely the *nuseeb* of the English is great and the star of the *Company Bahadur* is on the ascendant!

We have an Armenian Bishop amongst us, who arrived here from Penang in the middle of last month, I happened the other day to be in the company of this worthy Prelate of one of the primitive churches of Asia, and was exceedingly pleased with his address and conversation. He is a man of forty-five or fifty years, and has a fine, placid and intellectual countenance. The visits of a Bishop in this remote part of the world are like those of angels, few and far between! He intends to quit this place for Calcutta in September next.—*Courier, July* 8.

CEYLON.

SHIPPING.—The only arrivals since our last is the brig *Marayah*, Laurence, Tindal, from Negapatam 7th June—with rice and sundries.

IN THE ROADSTEAD.—Barques *Agrippina*, and *Regina* and brig *City of Aberdeen*.—*Herald, July* 3.

THE arrival of the Hon'ble Mr. STARK Queen's Advocate of this Colony, has again caused a retrograde movement in the Colombo Bar.—Mr. JOHN STAPLES reverts back to the Deputy Queen's Advocateship—Mr. HENRY STAPLES to the senior Councelship for Prisoners and Mr. CHARLES VANDERSTAATEN to the junior Proctorship for Prisoners—The system of having a Proctor for Prisoners in each province is we understand a complete failure and decidedly more expensive—Mr. Wilmot got nearly 50£ for the last central circuit whilst 25£ would have covered the expences of the Proctor for Prisoners. It must, however, be remembered that the Government has to pay 15£ per month to the senior, and £11. 5s. to the junior Proctor for Prisoners. but as this office forms such an excellent nursery to the crown officers, when their offices become vacant we cannot say,—it is money thrown away. When will our penny wise and pound foolish Govrenment learn to discriminate between economy and dirty parsimony!!!—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

ACCIDENTS &c.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out in Sydney-street, Commercial-road, St George's-in-the-East. The premises in which it commenced were No 21, in the occupation of Mr. Clatchie, baker. The fire was discovered by a policeman of the K division, and the flames seemed at that moment to be raging in the bakehouse. He immediately aroused Mr. Clatchie, who, on presenting himself at the firstfloor window with Mrs. Clatchie and family, implored assistance, as escape by the staircase was impossible. There being no one present but the policeman, he had to spring his rattle in the neighbourhood for aid, and shortly several other constables came up. They then mounted each other's shoulders and reached the windows where the inmates were, almost suffocated by the smoke. After great difficulty they succeeded in saving them.

ACCIDENT TO AN ETONIAN.—On Saturday, at Windsor, a fatal accident happened to no Eton boy, of fourteen, the son of Mr. Montague, of Clapham, who was rowing on the river in one of those dangerous skiffs with which the Thames at Windsor abounds, with two other Etonians. They were proceeding up the stream, and just as they had passed through Windsor-bridge they met a barge towed by horses towards the college. The persons who were on the bridge, perceiving that their boat was between the towing-line and the shore, called out to the boys to lie down. Two of them attended to these injunctions, but young Montague refused to do this he: caught line as it passed, and in an instant he was dragged out of the boat into the water. Another barge passing by at the moment, it went completely over the spot where he was thrown in, and it was some seconds before he rose to the surface. Boats immediately put off the shore, but too late to save the poor boy, as it appeared from his struggles in the water that he was totally unable to swim. Captain Blaine, of the 2d regiment of Life Guards, stationed at Windsor, who (with some other officers) was in a boat on the river at the time, hastened to the spot, threw off his clothes, and plunged into the stream (which at this place was upwards of twenty feet deep) in the vain hope of rescuing the unfortunate youth. On Tuesday an inquest was held, when the jury, after retiring a few minutes, gave the following verdict:—Accidental death by drowning; deodand 1s. on the barge, rope, and horses. The jury are satisfied that every precaution is used by the college to prevent accidents of this nature, and that every means was used by the medical gentlemen to restore animation. Their thanks are due to the Humane Society, to the lad who went in the boat, and more especially to Capt. Blane, for his humane efforts to recover the body."

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—On Thursday Colonel Eyre, of 22, Bryanstonsquare, admitted to an interview a person who sent up a card inscribed "John Webb," and complained of great distress. The colonel gave him half a sovereign, and saw him to the street door. On his return to his own apartment he found that the man had stolen a purse containing upwards of twelve sovereigns.

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